



# RESERVIST

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## Uniform Changes Announced

An advance notice was recently issued by the Commandant which stated that changes affecting various items of uniform and insignia approved by the Navy had been adopted for Coast Guard use.

These new uniform requirements are applicable to Regular and Reserve personnel alike and involve changes affecting commissioned officers, warrant officers and enlisted men. Details of the changes were announced in Personnel Instruction No. 27-55.

A medium weight blue overcoat made of woolen or soft-finish worsted material has been authorized for wear by officers over all uniforms. This is of the same style as the present overcoat, is water-

repellent, and will replace the blue raincoat on 1 July 1960. It may be fitted with a removable sleeveless liner, if desired. (Either coat may be worn until 1 July 1960.)

White or khaki service trousers have been authorized as an alternate, when prescribed, to white and khaki shorts as part of the officer's tropical uniform. Shoulder marks are to be worn with the white tropical uniform but metal collar insignia will continue to be worn with the khaki tropical uniform.

Grey gloves are now required as a part of the Service Dress Blue uniform only when prescribed; otherwise, they are optional.

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## Promotion Board to Meet

The Schedule for promotion boards convening during fiscal year 1956, as announced in the July issue of the Reservist, has been extended for promotion to the grade of lieutenant. The junior Reserve officer within the extended promotion zone is LT JG Ronald E. McKENZIE (40446) USCGR-R, whose name appears on page 48 of the Reserve Register, CG-238, dated 1 July 1955.

The minimum requirements for consideration for promotion of Reserve officers are contained in Reserve Circular No. 5-52 and the Regulations, U. S. Coast Guard Reserve. All officers within the extended zone of promotion will receive individual notification advising them whether or not they have met these minimum requirements. March 15, 1956 is the tentative convening date of the Selection Board.

## Reservists Have Public Relations Responsibilities!

(This article was contributed by LCDR A. E. Carlson, USCG, Assistant Chief, Public Information Division, Coast Guard Headquarters.)

Public Relations, and the part the Reserve component should play in this important Service function, was an important item of discussion in the recent meeting of the Reserve Policy Board at Headquarters.

The pressing problem of recruiting Reserves under the new program pointed up the discussion. The consensus of opinion indicated that local communities were fertile fields for cultivation by public relations-minded Reservists--personnel who want to put their hands to the plow either as ORTU members or as Inactive Status Pool Reservists, the latter personnel acting on an individual and personal basis.

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ORTUPS 03-162, New London, Connecticut, recently was presented the Third Coast Guard District 1st place award in Annual Inspections. The presentation was made by Rear Admiral Louis B. Olson, USCG, Commander, 3rd Coast Guard District. The officers shown here are, left to right, LCDR Thomas R. Flanagan, USCGR-R, Executive Officer of the ORTU, Rear Admiral Louis B. Olson, Captain S. R. Sands, Jr., USCG, Reserve Director, 3rd Coast Guard District, CDR Edward L. Jensen, USCGR-R, former CO of the unit, and LCDR Charles J. Kiernan, USCGR-R, now CO of ORTUPS 03-162.

# Eligibility Requirements Revised For Reserve Medal

Revised instructions for the award of the Armed Forces Reserve Medal were recently issued by the Commandant.

Reserve Instruction No. 46-55 authorizes the issuance of the medal to members and former members of the Coast Guard Reserve who complete or have completed a total of 10 years or more of honorable and satisfactory service in one of the Reserve components provided such service:

- Is performed within a period of 12 consecutive years.
- Shall not include service in a Regular component of the Armed Forces except that Reserve service performed concurrently with service in a Regular component of the Armed Forces shall be creditable, and any period during which Reserve service is interrupted by service in a Regular component shall be excluded but shall not be considered a break in the 12 year period.
- Shall not include service for which the Naval Reserve Medal has been or may be awarded.

All honorable service in the Reserve components prior to 1 July 1955 is satisfactory and creditable for the award of the Armed Forces Reserve Medal except:

- While in the status of a Reserve cadet or midshipman.
- While a temporary member of the Coast Guard Reserve not on full-time active duty with military pay and allowances.
- While on inactive duty as a member of the Retired Reserve Reserve any Honorary Retired
- Deductible time.

Subsequent to 1 July 1955, a minimum of 50 retirement points per year must be earned under Public Law 810 in order to receive credit for a year of satisfactory Federal service toward the award of the medal. This provision constitutes the major change in the eligibility requirements and was considered desirable in the interest of uniformity among the Armed Forces. Under a uniform policy promulgated by the Department of Defense, Reserve members of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Air Force must have earned the minimum of 50 points for service subsequent to 1 July 1949. In the Coast Guard, it was decided not to make

the change retroactive in its application.

An hour-glass device with the Roman numeral "X" superimposed thereon may be awarded to eligible Reservists for each 10 year period of honorable and satisfactory service subsequent to the award of the medal.

The order of precedence of the Armed Forces Reserve Medal has been established as following after all United States decorations and campaign and service medals.

Application for issuance of the medal or device should be made to the Commandant on Form CG-3356 (9-52) which will be made available, upon request, by the District Commander (dcr).

## PUBLIC RELATIONS -

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Coast Guard Reservists are located far and wide. Many live in communities far removed from Coast Guard operations where little is known about the Service or what it does. Many are important people in their home towns where they combine wide acquaintanceships and fine contacts in churches, clubs, schools, civic and business organizations. Everybody has friends and a family!

What can be done? What can you do? Clubs are always eager for program material; newspapers live on news; radio and television stations are continually on the lookout for interesting material that will keep their audiences from changing that tuning dial.

ORTUs can incorporate a public relations campaign into their programs on the home front. Newspaper contacts can be utilized to publicize the activities of YOUR unit. Become acquainted with local feature writers--stories under their bylines look good to them. Radio and television interviews are popular with station commentators. (Just be sure you have a local, human interest story to offer them before you make your call.) Ambitious ORTUs with talent aboard might try productions to demonstrate aims and activities of local Coast Guard Reserve programs. Reservists not affiliated with ORTUs will find these same outlets available to them. In addition, many of you are radio and TV program directors, Scout Leaders, or plain wheelhorses who know others who are searching for program material.

## Pacific Coast Inter-district Reserve Directors Hold Conference

Inter-district Reserve Directors on the Pacific Coast held a conference October 12-14, 1955. The meeting was convened at the office of the Commander, 12th Coast Guard District, San Francisco, California.

The following officers attended: CDR Edgar F. HANKS, USCGR, 13th District Reserve Director, and the conference chairman; CDR Russell A. SERENBERG, USCG, 12th District Reserve Director; CDR Benjamin M. CHISWELL, USCG, 11th District Reserve Director; CDR Mark A. WHALEN, USCG, Assistant Chief, Reserve Division, Coast Guard Headquarters; LCDR Malcolm C. MAGUIRE, USCGR; and LT. Orland D. FRENCH, USCGR.

Discussions were conducted on an informal basis with items on the agenda being presented by the Directors of the Reserve from the 11th, 12th, and 13th Coast Guard Districts.

These conference delegates also visited the Coast Guard Base, Alameda, California, to view first hand the physical setup of the base and the training facilities available there.

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What material is available to YOU? First comes the WILL to do it! Given the desire to spread the word about the United States Coast Guard, some thought and ingenuity applied to the project will work wonders. Printed material is available upon request through proper channels to the Commandant (CPI) or to your District office. All Districts have prints of Coast Guard films. If District schedules don't produce what you want, a request to the Commandant (CPI) ought to do it. Lists of Coast Guard films have already been distributed to ORTUs. If you don't have one available now, send for this list and then pick out what film you want. Many of these films are cleared for television and you may know of a station anxious to show them.

Reservists have a duty and a responsibility to publicize the jobs of the Coast Guard. If you are proud of your connection with this Armed Force, say so LOUD and CLEAR! Every bit helps, and it all adds up. Give it a try!

# Reserve Policy Board . . . . . For Fiscal '56

As previously reported, the annual Coast Guard Reserve Policy Board was convened at Coast Guard Headquarters on November 14th and was adjourned on November 18, 1955. The Board's consideration of Reserve policy matters was based on the following:

(1) An analysis of the recommendations submitted by District Reserve Policy Boards.

(2) Documentary materials presented for consideration.

(3) Information obtained from the COMMANDANT.

(4) Items submitted by the board members.

The Board this year submitted two reports. One report was submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury and contained those items of policy import which the Board felt merited consideration by the Secretary.

The other report made to the Commandant gave a complete account of the Board's proceedings, considerations, and recommendations. In addition to those matters which had been submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, this report included all matters submitted to the Board--matters evaluated as worthy of consideration but which did not require, according to the Board, the attention of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The report submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury was approved on December 27, 1955. This report contained ten recommendations, six of which were approved as written. These 6 recommendations are as follows:

## RESERVE OFFICER PROMOTION

The Board recommends that the whole problem of Reserve officer qualification be re-examined with a view to:

a. Divorcing qualification for promotion from eligibility for retirement pay.

b. Examining the Navy promotion point system with a view to adapting it to the Coast Guard.

c. Setting up standards and requirements for different ranks within the various categories designated by the Commandant.

d. Giving credit for exceptional service or training in lieu of one of the recognized requirements when such experience results in professional improvement.

## CENTRALIZED CENTERS FOR ACTIVE DUTY FOR TRAINING

The Board recommends that, wherever feasible, regional training centers be established to provide active duty for training for Reserve personnel.

## COMMISSIONING OF ENLISTED PERSONNEL

The Board recommends that at all times Reserve enlisted personnel be afforded adequate opportunities for obtaining commissions.

## WOMEN'S RESERVE

The Board recommends that the role of the Women's Reserve in the Coast Guard be reviewed and that if it is determined that the Women's Reserve is to continue as an integral part of the Reserve component, a specific plan be developed to assure its effective utilization.

## IMPROVEMENT OF TRAINING

The Board recommends that the following steps be taken to increase the effectiveness of training:

a. Provisions be made for the systematic interchange of experience and ideas in connection with the content and administration of the training program.

b. Commandant determine availability of qualified Reserve officers who might lecture to units from time to time on pertinent subjects and develop a plan for utilizing such officers for instructional purposes. In submitting this recommendation the Board takes cognizance of the fact that the Coast Guard Reserve includes officers with a wide range of backgrounds that would be useful in connection with the training program. It is felt that such utilization would not only make training more interesting but would also afford such officers an opportunity to participate more actively in the Reserve.

c. District commanders make such provision as may be necessary for the assignment of instructors to those units that lack instructors qualified in the particular field.

## PAPERWORK SIMPLIFICATION

The Board recommends that the Commandant initiate a study of the documents and records presently required in the administration of the Reserve program with a view to effecting maximum simplicity.

The Board made four recommendations which were partially concurred in, subject to a comment in each case. The four recommendations together with the qualifying comment are as follows:

## IMPLEMENTATION OF RESERVE FORCES ACT OF 1955

The Board recommends that the Reserve Forces Act of 1955 embodying the National Reserve Plan be made effective as soon as possible, this implementation to be consistent with the needs of the Coast Guard.

This recommendation was concurred in insofar as appropriations permit.

## TRAINING FACILITIES

The Board recommends that action be taken to prevent the loss of present Naval Reserve training facilities and to ensure that the Coast Guard be included in any Navy plan for the expansion of present Naval Reserve Training Centers and in any establishment of new centers.

This recommendation was concurred in only to the extent that funds are not involved. Those cases wherein the use of funds is required will be resolved on an individual basis.

## COMMAND PAY

The Board recommends that the Commandant authorize command pay for such commanding officers as are designated in conformity with the existing practice of the Navy in the particular Naval district.

This recommendation was concurred in and funds will be requested in future budgets.

## PER DIEM DURING ACTIVE DUTY FOR TRAINING

The Board recommends the enactment of legislation which will permit the payment of per diem allowances to Reservists called to active duty for training or temporary active duty similar to allowances to the members of the Regular establishment.

This recommendation was concurred in only if such a policy is established by the Department of Defense.

## Uniform Maintenance Allowance

Any period of extended active duty or active duty for training in excess of ninety days must be excluded from the four year period of satisfactory Federal service necessary, under The Reserve Officers Personnel Act of July 7, 1952, for entitlement to a \$50 uniform maintenance allowance.

Headquarters has received many requests for a \$50 uniform maintenance allowance from Reserve officers who are not yet qualified to receive this because they included in their computation of time, periods served on extended active duty.

## Commandant Announces Selection of Reserve Officers for the Naval War College

The Commandant has announced the selections of Reserve officers who will attend the two courses for Reserve officers at the Naval War College this year.

Captain Joseph Pois, USCGR-R and Captain William H. Yost, USCGR-R, have been selected for the "Senior Reserve Officers' Course".

LCDR Clyde A. Raynor, USCGR-R was selected for the "Combat Staff and Operational Planning Course".

These two courses are generally held in May and June of each year at the Naval War College, Newport, Rhode Island. The Commandant selects, from a list of applicants, two Reserve officers for the "Senior Reserve Officers' Course", and one officer for the "Combat Staff and Operational Planning Course".

The officers selected for these assignments each year are those applicants considered to be the most qualified to fill the requirements for the courses offered.

### Attendance Figures--ORTUs

October 1955

National Average	90.2%
Highest District	92.2%
Thirteenth District	
Highest ORTUPS	99.2%
11-635	
Bakersfield, Calif.	
Highest ORTUAG	95.8%
11-195	
San Diego, Calif.	

November 1955

National Average	89.8%
Highest District	91.9%
Fifth District	
Highest ORTUAG	98.8%
05-455, Portsmouth, Va.	
Highest ORTUPS	95.0%
01-544, Boston II, Mass.	

## Varied Training Offered To Inactive Reservists

The mission of the Coast Guard Reserve is to provide a trained force of officers and men to augment the regular Coast Guard so that the Service can perform such extraordinary duties as may be necessitated by emergency conditions.

In order to accomplish this task, the Reserve has established three types of training units, namely, port security (ORTUPS), vessel augmentation (ORTUAG), and volunteer training units (VTU).

Organized Reserve Training Units (Port Security) (ORTUPS) augment port security units of the regular service when necessary. Upon activation ORTUPS personnel aid the port security units of the regular service in carrying out the program for the protection of ports and harbors and vessels therein.

Organized Reserve Training Units (Vessel Augmentation) (ORTUAG) upon activation augment floating units of the regular service in the conduct of Coast Guard operations.

Volunteer training units (VTU) are Reserve training units that offer instruction in a variety of Coast Guard subjects to train members in various specialties required upon mobilization.

Trained petty officers are needed to fill active duty billets upon mobilization and to serve as instructors in the Reserve training program. Personnel in the active status pool are urged to contact their respective district commanders for information regarding affiliation with a Coast Guard Reserve training unit.

Reserve officers who wish to remain in an active status by earning the points required by the Reserve Officer Personnel Act of 1955 are urged to take steps to earn these points by participation in one of the programs listed. Address requests for information concerning the Reserve training programs to your district commander.

In areas where Coast Guard Reserve units are not located, members of the Active Status Pool are urged to apply for affiliation with a unit of the Naval Reserve. Information concerning types and locations of Naval Reserve units may be obtained from your district commander.

## UNIFORM CHANGES - Cont. from p. 1

Only khaki web belts are authorized for wear with the khaki uniform.

For women officers, the medium weight overcoat described above is prescribed; the wearing of large medals as a part of the full-dress uniform is required; and the hat band of women officers of the rank of captain and commander is to be encircled at the top by gold braid piping approximately one-quarter inch wide.

Other changes include new sleeve insignia, shoulder marks, and metal collar insignia for warrant officers in each of the four grades created by the Warrant Officer Act of 1954. Changes in insignia were required for all warrant officers effective 1 November 1955, as follows:

- Chief Warrant Officer W-4--New sleeve lace, metal shoulder and collar insignia. No change from existing shoulder marks.
- Chief Warrant Officer W-3--Shift in positioning of sleeve lace, new shoulder marks, metal collar insignia.
- Chief Warrant Officer W-2--New shoulder marks, metal shoulder and collar insignia. No change in sleeve lace.

- Warrant Officer W-1--New shoulder marks, metal shoulder and collar insignia. No change in sleeve lace.

Warrant officers may obtain a detailed description of the lace and insignia required by writing to the District Commander (dcr) and re-

questing a copy of Personnel Instruction No. 27-55.

For enlisted men, there were four changes. Possession of high shoes after completion of recruit training is optional at the discretion of the local commanding officer; after 1 January 1956, black socks must be worn with undress whites. On 1 July 1957, Type A blue raincoat, double breasted and made of light weight cotton with full belt will replace Type B raincoat which has only a half belt and is single breasted; a photo-printed rating badge (eagle and chevrons but without specialty insignia) has been authorized for petty officers, first class and below to be worn with dungarees. It is to be sewn or ironed on the sleeve of the chambray shirt in the same position as prescribed for other rating badges.

## ORTUPS 02-430 Announces Attendance Winners

The following members of ORTUPS 02-430, Pittsburgh, Pa. achieved one hundred percent attendance during fiscal year 1955 and were awarded Coast Guard Reserve Participation Certificates.

FAISCHER, William H., DC3,  
McKERNAN, Sloan C., SA, USCGR-R  
SEALY, Michael R., SA, USCGR-R

## The Coast Guard RESERVIST

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